

## Meigs Co. Telegraph.

"PUBLISHED."  
POMEROY, OHIO.  
TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1851.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT**

WHIG STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
**SAMUEL F. VINTON,**

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,  
**EPHRAIM B. ECKLEY,**

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,  
**JOHN WOODS,**

FOR CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT,  
**ALBERT A. BLISS,**

FOR CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT,  
**HENRY STANLEY,**

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The following is an English description of Mr. Peabody's 4th of July banquet.

It is from the London Morning Post.

Mr. George Peabody, the eminent and wealthy American merchant and banker, (one of the earliest and most munificent subscribers to the fund for erecting the Crystal Palace,) invited a numerous and distinguished party last evening to meet his Excellency the American minister and Mrs. Lawrence, at a concert, a ball and supper, given on a scale of unsurpassed elegance and magnificence at Willis's Rooms.

This entertainment is remarkable, not merely for the manner in which it was given, but more especially from the fact that it was given on the anniversary of the declaration of American Independence; a day on which, from feelings of delicacy, all public assemblages of Americans in England have scrupulously been avoided. But Mr. Peabody has assumed that the time for any feeling and irritation, in regard to the day, or to the event which it commemorates is long past; and that Englishmen and Americans may meet upon that day, in as much harmony and good fellowship as upon any other of the three hundred and sixty-five.

And it certainly would appear that his feelings on the subject has the concurrence of both our countrymen and his own; for the attendance on this occasion was numerous and fashionable, and worthy of the unsurpassed elegance which characterized the arrangements throughout.

And it may be observed, that in thus boldly breaking through the prejudice attached to this peculiar anniversary, Mr. Peabody has only followed out the principle enunciated by his late Majesty, George the Third, on his reception of the first American Minister, who ever presented his credentials at the British court; to whom the king declared that having been the last man in his kingdom to acknowledge American independence so long as there was a hope of defeating it, he would be the foremost to recognize and sustain it now that it had been formally acknowledged.

The entertainment commenced with a concert, including the performance of vocalists no less distinguished than Crivelli, Catharine Hays, Lablanche, and Cardoni, all of whom acquitted themselves with remarkable spirit, and received enthusiastic applause. The performance of Crivelli, in the aria "Nel dolce incanto," and that of Miss Hays, "Ah mon fils," was received with peculiar enthusiasm.

The company included many distinguished Americans, some of whom have been assembled by the Exhibition, and many have come over from the provincial towns to attend this festival.

A very singular combination was formed by the accidental grouping under the portrait of Washington, and in front of the American Minister, of the Duke of Wellington, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Christolm Ansey, and Mr. J. Hume, a living parallel to the grouping of the English and American flags around the portraits of our beloved Queen and ever illustrious Washington.

The rooms were most tastefully decorated with the flags of England and America skillfully blended. Indeed, Almack's itself has rarely looked so brilliant; and nothing could exceed the perfection of the entire arrangements connected with the occasion.

I. O. O. F.—The following is the result of the election for officers for the Grand Encampment of Ohio, held in Cincinnati, Saturday, July 19, 1851.

Grand Patriarch—William Chidsey, of Cincinnati.

Grand High Priest—John S. Harrison, of Springfield.

Grand Senior Warden—Paxson Coats, of Cincinnati.

Grand Junior Warden—Stark R. Reed, of Cincinnati.

Grand Scribe—Andrew R. Poole, of Cincinnati.

Grand Treasurer—D. T. Snellbaker, of Cincinnati.

Grand Representative to Grand Lodge of the U. S.—Wm. G. Williams, of Cincinnati.

STEAMER CAUGHT IN THE STORM.—The steamer Glauco, Capt. Ebert, on her trip up from Cincinnati, was caught in the storm of Saturday night, above Logstown, a few miles below this city. The force of the wind was tremendous, and the hail stones which fell were, many of them, of the size of hen's eggs. Several of the persons on the boat, were quite severely bruised by them, and almost every pane of glass destroyed.

When the Glauco reached Economy, she was again met by the storm, and sustained considerable damage. About half of her chimneys were blown away, and the hurricane deck, towards the bow was raised several inches, and broken from its stanchions, but again settled down in its proper place, when the violence of the storm subsided. The guards were much broken and twisted. Capt. Ebert thinks that had his boat been heavily loaded, it must have been sunk. The storm is described by those on board as having been truly terrific; the waves running very high, and huge trees being torn up by the roots, and hurled into the river on all sides. The howling of the wind mingled with the crash of the falling timber, and the rattling of the hail, combined to add terror to a scene of danger, rarely equalled on our western waters.—Pitts. Gaz.

OLD LADIES' CONVENTION.—Mr. Elihu Benton, of Chardon, Ohio, had an interesting social visit at his house on the 27th of June. A number of the pioneer women of the vicinity assembled, and enjoyed the pleasant festive occasion. No humble resolutions were passed—the venerable matrons being content with the who some regulations of society for the last sixty years. The Republic gives the names, &c., of the party. There were nineteen whose average age was 1407 years. The oldest was 95, and the youngest 55 years. Average over 74 years. There were 16 widows. The number of their children 185; nine nearly 10 children each. Mrs. Ruth Thwing, a native of New London, Conn., had 16 sons and daughters—the highest number—the lowest, one child. It is cheering to read of and record such a meeting of mothers, with such a multitude of "jowels."

A PATRIOTIC HUSBAND.—The following amusing card appears in the Clarksville (Tenn.) Jeffersonian, a democratic paper:

To the People Generally.—Having learned from various sources, that I, even I, would be elected to the Senate, beyond the possibility of a doubt, and knowing the same to be repugnant to my wife's feelings, who happiness alone I wish to perpetuate, I therefore respectfully withdraw my name.

M. G. TURNER.

## THE NEW FLYING SHIP.

On Saturday, in company with several gentlemen, invited by Mr. F. Robinson, we had an opportunity of examining the new flying ship "United States," now on the stocks at Hoboken, and nearly ready for launching into the air. Trusting that some account of this unique affair may be interesting to our readers, we took a few notes, which will serve as reliable data for a brief description. The car is 64 feet in length, 6 feet sharp at either end and 8 feet, height 6 feet 6 inches, the whole composed of a strong, light wooden frame covered with canvas, with doors and glass windows. The boilers are of copper, on the tubular plan, and occupying a space equal to four cubic feet; the engines are very perfect, being composed of gun metal and cast-steel; they are 12-horse power and are to work 20-inch stroke 86 times per minute, which will give 400 revolutions of the shaft which are placed in a substantial frame work on the top of the car. There is sufficient room for 25 passengers, with fuel for four hours. The float is 280 feet in length, of a cigar like shape, 24 feet in diameter in the centre, and has a gun capacity equal to 90,000 cubic feet, which gives a lifting power of 6,500 lbs. The entire weight of the car, float and fixtures, is but 4,000 lbs., leaving 2,500 lbs. surplus. It is designed to run about 200 feet above the surface of the earth at a rate of from 25 to 60 miles per hour. "The engines are a curiosity, their weight being 181 lbs., and so perfect are they that by the force of its lungs, Mr. Robinson caused both pistons to work a full revolution, carrying a driving wheel of five feet in diameter. The rudder is worthy of minute examination, and by it is designed to run up or down, or in any required direction. The car is suspended by chords to the float, and when the whole is inflated and suspended in mid air under the estimated velocity, it will be a rare sight. The reality of such a scheme can hardly be comprehended until one examines the admirable machinery, and actually sits down in the car, when its feasibility seems to be probable. The ship thus far has cost the inventor about \$5,500, and he now requires only a few hundred more to perfect and set on foot his air ship. It is designed to drive this vessel by steam, and to obviate the necessity of fuel. Mr. Robinson says he has discovered a plan for decomposing water, igniting the gases, which again become water, which is converted into steam by the combustion, and this steam is again condensed and returned for decomposition, thus securing entire immunity from waste and a uniform weight during the longest voyages. The present arrangements of the engines are however, on the usual reciprocity plan, driven by steam generated from coke and spirit of wine.

The vessel lies on the plain west of Hoboken village, and is surrounded by a strong enclosure 250 by 275 feet—the whole under the constant surveillance of a watchman. Several capitalists are examining the plan, and it is to be hoped that the want of a few hundred dollars may not be the means of preventing a fair trial of this grand attempt to navigate the air.—N. Y. Tribune.

## BRITISH AND AMERICAN MARINE, AND TONNAGE.

While the mercantile nations of Europe are boasting of the superior appearance which the products of their industry make in the World's Fair, and while they are sneering at the comparative lameness of the American department, we of the United States are giving evidences of advancement that cannot be misunderstood or dodged.

We have surpassed them in the splendor, convenience and speed of our ocean steamers. We have also surpassed Great Britain in the amount of our tonnage. We have about 3,335,000 tons; exceeding by some thousands that of Great Britain. Since the repeal of the British navigation laws, we do a vast amount of the carrying trade of that nation. Our vessels can carry freight so much better and cheaper than the ship owners of Liverpool have petitioned Parliament for a change in the present laws on this subject. This petition and the facts stated therein have excited attention throughout the kingdom, and various plans of relief have been suggested. The result of the matter up to this time appears to be summed up as follows:

"1. That the United States exceeds England in her actual tonnage.

"2. That under the present navigation laws and treaties the United States is supplying England in the East India trade.

"3. That the United States can build vessels cheaper than England.

"4. That 'foreign seamen' are to be so much substituted for British seamen.

"5. That the American system of interfering the officers of a vessel in her freights is worthy of imitation."

With these startling, palpable facts staring the world in the face, we think our people can afford to stand a reasonable amount of jeering and ridicule for not taking more pains to get the products of our workshops transported to the Crystal Palace, of London.

[State Journal.]

## DESTRUCTIVE STORM.—The county of Allegheny was visited on Saturday night, by one of the most destructive storms ever known in this vicinity. The day was very hot and oppressive, but towards evening the sky became overcast, and the tempest commenced to fall with great rapidity. At about nine o'clock, rain fell and thunder was very heavy, the flashes of lightning being exceedingly vivid. The wind was blowing from the north, and it soon increased to a perfect hurricane. Hail stones too, commenced to fall, many of which were six inches in circumference. The destruction of glass in the windows and sky lights of Pittsburgh was great, though not so extensive as in the memorable hail storm of the 23d of Jan. September, as our houses rarely have a northern aspect. The country in general, however, suffered much more, owing to the violence of the wind. Huge trees of several feet in circumference were either uprooted, or their trunks snapped asunder as if they had been twigs. The orchards in particular, were much injured, and in many instances, the whole fruit crop destroyed.

Intelligence from nearly every part of the county has reached us, and every where the storm was violent. Trees, which are blown across many of the country roads, have all rendered them impassable. The telegraph poles have, in many places, been blown down and the wires broken by falling trees.—Pitts. Gaz.

## LUKE LEE, Esq., Commissioner of Indian Affairs, arrived at St. Paul, Minnesota, in the latter part of June. The Indian treaty was expected to take place early this month, and was looked upon as a matter of great importance in that section of country.

## To the inhabitants of the Island of Cuba.

MANIFESTO AND PROCLAMATION of their Independence by the Liberating Society of Puerto Principe. (La Sociedad Libertadora de P. P.)

July 4th, 1851.

Human reason revolts against the idea that the social and political condition of a people can be indefinitely prolonged, in which man, stripped of all rights and guarantee, with no security of person or property, is enjoyment in the present, no hope in the future, lives only by the will, and under the conditions imposed by the pleasure of his tyrants; where a vile calumny, a prisoner's denunciation, a despot's suspicion, a word caught up by surprise in the sanctuary of his home, or from the violated privacy of a letter, furnishing ample ground for tearing a man from his hearth and casting him forth to die of desolation and despair in a foreign soil, if he escapes being subjected to the insulting forms of a barbarous and arbitrary tribunal, where his persecutors are themselves his judges, who condemn him, and who instead of proving his offence he is required to prove his innocence.

A situation so violent as this Cuba has now known for many years enduring; and far from any prospect of remedy appearing, every day adds that the policy of the mother country, and the ferocity of her rulers will grant neither truce or rest till she is reduced to the condition of an immense prison where every Cuban will be watched by a guard, and will have to pay that guard for watching him. He will have this people exhibited a blindness, a prodence, and even a submission, and a loyalty which have been proverbial.

When the iniquity of the Government has not been able to find any ostensible grounds for persecution it has had recourse to cowardly arts and snares to tempt its victims into some offence. Thus were various individuals of Matanzas entrapped into an ambush of the soldiery, by the pretext of selling them some arms, under circumstances which made them believe these arms necessary for self-defence against threatened attacks from the Peninsulars. Thus, have sergeants, and even officers, been seen to mingle with the country people and pass themselves off as enemies of the Government, for the purpose of betraying them into the hands of the soldiery, to the ruin of many persons so informed against, as to the disgrace of military honor on the part of those who have lent themselves to so villainous a service.

If the sons of Cuba, moved by the dread of greater evils, have ever determined to employ legitimate means of improving some law, or some restraint upon the unbridled excess of their rulers, these latter have always found the way to distort such acts into attempts at rebellion.

For having dared to give utterance to principles and opinions which, to other nations constitute the foundation of their moral progress and glory, the Cubans most distinguished for their virtue and talents have found themselves wanderers and exiles.

For the offence of having exhibited their opposition to the unlawful and perilous slave trade, from which the aversion of General O'Donnell promised itself so rich a harvest of future, the latter satisfied his resentment with the monstrous vengeance of involving them in a charge of conspiracy with the free colored people and the slaves of the estates, endeavoring, as the last outrage of an immoral Government could offer to law, to reason, or to nature, to prove the object of that conspiracy, in which they implicated whites of the most eminent virtue, knowledge, and patriotism, to have been no other than "the destruction of their own race."

All the laws of society and nature trampled under foot; all races and conditions founded together, the island of Cuba then presented to the civilized world a spectacle worthy of the rejoicings of hell. The wretched slaves saw their flesh torn from them under the lash, and bespattered with blood the faces of their executors, who did not cease exacting from their torments denunciations against accomplices. Others were shot in place of the form of trial, and without even coming to understand the pretext under which they were massacred. The free colored people, after having been first lacerated by the lash, were then hurried to the scaffold, and those only escaped with life who had gone through to appease the fury of their executors. And, nevertheless, when the Government or its followers have come to fear some rising of the Cubans, their first threat has been that of arming the colored people against them for their extermination. We abstain for very shame from repeating the senseless pretences to which they have had recourse to terrify the timid. Wretches! How have they been able to imagine that the victims of their fury, with whom the whites of Cuba have shared in common the horrors of misery and persecution, will turn against their own friends, at the call of the very tyrant who has torn them to pieces. If the free colored people, who know their interest as well as the whites, take any part in the movement of Cuba, it certainly will not be to the injury of the mother who shelters them in her bosom, nor of those other sons of hers who have never made them feel the difference of their race and condition, and who, far from plundering them, have taken pains in being their defenders, and in meriting the title of their benefactors.

The world would refuse to believe the history of the horrid crimes which have been perpetrated in Cuba, and would necessarily consider that, if there have been no monsters to commit, it is inconceivable that there could so long have been men to endure them. But if there are few able to penetrate to the truth of particular facts, through all the means employed by the Government to obscure and distort them; no one will resist the evidence of public and official records. Publicly, and with arms in his hands, did Gen. Tacón despoil Cuba of the Constitution of Spain, proclaimed by all the powers of the monarchy, and sent to be sworn to in Cuba as the fundamental law of the whole kingdom.

Publicly, and by legislative act, was Cuba declared to be deprived of all the rights enjoyed by all Spaniards, and conceded by nature and the laws of nations the least advanced in civilization.

Publicly, have the sons of Cuba been cut off from all admission to the commands and lucrative employments of the State.

Publicly are the unlimited powers of every description granted to the Captain-General of Cuba, who can refuse to those whom they condemn even the right of a trial and the privilege of being sentenced by a tribunal.

Publicly and permanent in which the laws permit only in extraordinary cases of war for offences against the State.

Publicly that the Spanish press hurled against Cuba the threat of converting the island into ruin and ashes, by liberating the

slaves and unchaining against her the hordes of barbarian Africans.

Publicly are the impediments and difficulties imposed upon every individual to restrain him from moving from place to place, and from exercising any branch of industry, no one being safe from arrest and fine for every deficiency of authority or license at every step he may take.

Publicly are the taxes which have wasted away the substance of the island, and the project of other new ones, which threaten to abolish all the products of its richness, nothing being left for its people but the soil to produce them.

Publicly are the petty exactions and plunderings, at every turn, inflicted in the most unblushing manner, in addition to the great impositions by the subaltern minions of authority in their respective localities.

Finally, the Government has publicly and officially declared, and the journals in its pay have labored to sustain the declaration with full commentary, "that the inhabitants of Cuba have no organ nor right of action, even for the purpose of directing a humane prayer to the feet of the sovereign."

The fact that the corporation of Puerto Principe, with the authorization of the Governor, who presided over it, addressed to the Queen a memorial to the effect that the royal court (audience) will not be suppressed in that district, gave rise to the removal of the members of the corporation from office, and to the unheard of arbitrariness of that declaration, in which, to increase the outrage, it is added that the Government is not bound in its proceedings to consult the opinions and interests of the country.

Outrages so great and so frequent, reasons so many and so strong, suffice not merely to justify but to sanctify in the eyes of the whole world the abuse of the Independence of Cuba; and any effort of her people, by their own exertions or with friendly aid from abroad to put an end to the evils they suffer, and secure the right with which God and nature have invested them.

Who will in Cuba oppose this indefensible situation, this imperative necessity, of defending our property and of seeking in the institutions of a just, free and regulated government that welfare and security which are the conditions on which alone civilized society can exist?

The Peninsulars, (natives of Spain,) perhaps, who have come to Cuba to marry their daughters, who have here their children, their affections and their property, will they disregard the laws of nature to range themselves on the side of a government which opposes them as it opposes us, and which will neither thank them for the service, nor be able, with all their help, to prevent the triumph of the Independence of Cuba?

Are not they as intimately bound up with the happiness and interests of Cuba as those blood natives of her soil, who will never be able to deny the name of their fathers, and who, in rising up to-day against the despotism of the Government, would wish to count upon their co-operation as the best guarantee of their new social organization, and the strongest proof of the justice of their cause?

Have they not fought in the peninsula itself for their National Independence; for the support of the same principles for which we, the sons of Cuba, proclaim, and which, being the same for men in all countries, cannot be admitted in one and refused in another, without doing treason to nature, and to the light of reason from which they spring?

No, no, it cannot be that they should carry submission to the point of carrying their own ruin, and the spilling of the blood of their sons and brothers to the triumph of the holiest cause ever embraced by men; a cause which aims to promote their own happiness, and to protect their rights and properties. The Peninsulars, who adorn and enrich our soil, and to whom the title of labor gives as high a right as our own to its preservation, know very well what the Sons of Cuba regard them with personal affection, have never failed to recognize the interest and reciprocal wants which unite the two; nor have ever held them responsible for the perverseness of the few, and for the iniquities of a government whose infernal policy alone has labored to separate them, on the tyrant's familiar maxim, to divide and conquer.

We, who proceed in good faith, and with the noble ambition of earning the applause of the world for the justice of our acts, we surely cannot aim at the destruction of our brothers, nor at the usurpation of their properties, and far from meriting that vile calumny which the government will endeavor to fasten upon us, we do not hesitate to swear in the sight of God and of man, that nothing would better accord with the wishes of our hearts, or with the glory and happiness of our country, than the operation of the Peninsulars in the sacred work of LIBERTY. United with them we could realize that idea of entire independence which is a pleasing one to their own minds; but if they present themselves to us as enemies, we shall not be able to answer for the security of their persons and property, nor, by adventuring all for the main object, the LIBERTY of Cuba, shall we be able to renounce any means of effecting it.

But, if we have all these reasons to expect that the Peninsulars, who are in no wise dependent on the government, and who are as bound up with the fate of Cuba, will at least remain neutral, it will not be supposed that we can promise ourselves the same conduct on the part of the many, the individuals composing which, without ties and affections, know no law, no consideration, than the will of their commander. We pity the lot of those unfortunate men, subject to a tyranny as hard as our own, who, torn from their homes in the flower of their youth, have been brought to Cuba to oppress us, on the condition of themselves renouncing the dignity of men, and all the enjoyments and hopes of life. If they shall appreciate the difference between a free and happy citizen, and a dependent and wretched slave, and choose to accept the benefits of liberty and prosperity which we tender them, we will admit them into our ranks as brethren. But if they shall disregard the dictates of reason, and of their own interests, and allow themselves to be controlled by the insidious representations of their tyrants, so as to regard it as their duty to oppose themselves to us on the field of battle as enemies we will then accept the combat alike, without hate and without fear, and always willing whenever they lay down their arms, to welcome them to our embrace.

To employ the language of moderation and justice; to seek for means of peace and conciliation; to invoke the sentiments of love and brotherhood, befit a cultivated and Christian people which finds itself in need to appeal to the violent recourse of arms, not for the purpose of attacking the social order and the lives of fellow-beings, but to recover the condition and the rights of men usurped

ed from them by an unjust and tyrannical power. But let not the expression of our progress and wishes encourage in our opponents the idea that we are ignorant of our resources or distrustful of our strength. All the means united at the disposal of the Peninsulars in Cuba against us could only make the struggle more protracted and disastrous, but the issue in our favor could not be any the less sure and decisive.

In the ranks of independence we have to count all the free sons of Cuba, whatever may be the color of their race; the brave natives of South America, who inhabit our soil, and who have already made trial of the strength and conduct of our tyrants; the sturdy islanders of the Canaries, who love Cuba as their country, and who have already made a Hernandez and a Montes Oca, to seal with the proof of martyrdom the heroic decision of their compatriots for our cause.

The ranks of the Government would find themselves constantly thinned by desertion, by the climate, by death, which from all quarters would spring up among them in a thousand forms. Cut short of means to pay and maintain their army, dependent on troops from Spain to fill up their vacancies, without an inch of friendly ground on which to plant their foot, or an individual on whom to rely with security, war in the field would be for them one of extermination; while if they shut themselves within the defenses of their fortresses, hunger and want would soon compel them to abandon them, if they were not carried by force of arms. The example of the whole continent of Spanish America, under circumstances more favorable for them, when they had Cuba as their Arsenal, the benefit of her coffers, and native aid in those countries themselves, ought to serve them as a lesson not to undertake an exterminating and suicidal struggle, which could not fail to be attended with the same or worse results.

We, on the other hand, besides our own resource, have in the neighboring States of the Union, and in all the Republics of America, the encampment of our troops, the deposit of our supplies, and the arsenals of our arms. All the sons of this vast New World, whose bosom shelters the Island of Cuba, and who have had, like us, to shake off with force, the yoke of tyranny, will enthusiastically applaud our resolve, will fly by hundreds to place themselves beneath the Flag of Liberty in our ranks, and their trained and experienced valor will aid us in annihilating, once and for always, the last badge of ignominy that still disgraces the free and independent soil of America.

If we have hitherto hoped, with patience and resignation, that justice and their own interests would change the minds of our tyrants; if we have trusted to external efforts to bring the mother country to a negotiation which should avoid the disasters of war, we are resolved to prove by deeds that inaction and that endurance have